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Agenda item 24

Eradication of poverty and other development issues

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Ms. Aida **Hodžić** (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 21 September 2012, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled:

"Eradication of poverty and other development issues:

"(a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017);

"(b) Industrial development cooperation"

and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on the item at its 20th, 21st and 27th meetings, on 5 and 12 November 2012. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/67/SR.20, 21 and 27). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 6th meetings, from 8 to 10 October (see A/C.2/67/SR.2-6). Action was taken on the item at the 29th and 32nd meetings, on 15 and 30 November (see A/C.2/67/SR.29 and 32). An account of the Committee's further consideration of the item is given in the addenda to the present report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in three parts, under the symbol A/67/441 and Add.1-2.

Item 24
Eradication of poverty and other development issues

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization on the promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environment protection (A/67/228)

Item 24 (a)
Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) (A/67/180)

Item 24 (b)
Industrial development cooperation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on industrial development cooperation (A/67/223)

4. At the 20th meeting, on 5 November, introductory statements were made by the Director of the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (under sub-item (a)); the Director of the New York Office and Representative of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (under sub-item (b)); and the Deputy Special Representative of the World Tourism Organization (under item 24) (see A/C.2/67/SR.20).

II. Consideration of draft resolutions A/C.2/67/L.30 and Rev.1

5. At the 29th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Morocco, on behalf of Belarus, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Gabon, Guyana, Honduras, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Oman, South Africa, Turkey and Uruguay, subsequently joined by Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, Madagascar and Sri Lanka, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environment protection" (A/C.2/67/L.30), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the 2005 World Summit Outcome,

"*Recalling also* the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ('Johannesburg Plan of Implementation'), the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development, the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, and the outcome document of the United

Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled 'The future we want',

"*Recalling further* its resolution 53/200 of 15 December 1998 entitled 'Proclamation of 2002 as the International Year of Ecotourism',

"*Recalling* its resolution 65/173 of 20 December 2010 entitled 'Promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environment protection',

"*Stressing* that poverty is a multifaceted problem that requires a multifaceted and integrated approach in addressing its economic, political, social, environmental and institutional dimensions at all levels,

"*Stressing also* that ecotourism can, within the framework of sustainable tourism, contribute to the fight against poverty, the protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development,

"*Welcoming* the efforts of the World Tourism Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Convention on Biological Diversity to promote ecotourism and sustainable tourism worldwide,

"*Welcoming also* the efforts of the Marrakech Process on sustainable consumption and production, and in particular its task force on sustainable tourism development, as a cross-sectoral example of more sustainable consumption and production practices,

"*Noting* the initiatives launched and the events organized at the subregional, regional and international levels in the field of ecotourism and sustainable development,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization;

"2. *Recognizes* that the development of ecotourism, within the framework of sustainable tourism, can have a positive impact on income generation, job creation and education, and thus on the fight against poverty and hunger, and can contribute directly to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

"3. *Also recognizes* the potential of ecotourism to reduce poverty by improving individual livelihoods in local communities and to generate resources for community development projects;

"4. *Emphasizes* the need to maximize the economic, social and environmental benefits stemming from ecotourism activities in all countries, particularly developing countries, including African countries, the least developed countries and small island developing States;

"5. *Also emphasizes* that ecotourism can contribute to sustainable development, in particular environment protection, and improve the well-being of local and indigenous communities;

"6. *Recognizes* that ecotourism creates significant opportunities for the conservation, protection and sustainable use of natural areas by encouraging

local and indigenous communities in host countries and tourists alike to preserve and respect the natural and cultural heritage;

"7. *Underlines*, in this regard, the importance of establishing, at the national level and in accordance with national priorities, appropriate policies, guidelines and regulations for promoting and supporting ecotourism and minimizing its potential negative impact;

"8. *Invites* Governments, international organizations and other relevant institutions to highlight and support best practices in relation to the implementation of relevant policies, guidelines and regulations in the ecotourism sector;

"9. *Encourages* Member States to promote investment in ecotourism, in accordance with their national legislation, which may include creating small- and medium-sized enterprises and facilitating access to finance, including through microcredit initiatives for the poor, local and indigenous communities in areas with high ecotourism potential, including rural areas;

"10. *Encourages* Governments and other public and private stakeholders to cooperate in supporting local and indigenous communities to participate in ecotourism activities, including through provision of training and support for market and product development;

"11. *Underlines* the importance of conducting an environmental impact assessment, in accordance with national legislation, for the development of ecotourism opportunities;

"12. *Stresses* that indigenous cultures, traditions and knowledge, in all their aspects, are to be fully considered, respected and promoted in ecotourism policy development, and underlines the importance of promoting the full participation and involvement of local and indigenous communities in decisions that affect them and of integrating indigenous and local knowledge, heritage and values in ecotourism initiatives, as appropriate;

"13. *Emphasizes* the need for effective measures in the context of ecotourism initiatives to ensure the full empowerment of women, including equal participation of women and men at all levels and in decision-making processes in all areas;

"14. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, in the context of the global campaign for the Millennium Development Goals, to promote ecotourism as an instrument that can contribute to achieving those Goals, in particular the Goals of eradicating extreme poverty and of ensuring environmental sustainability, and to support the efforts and policies of developing countries in this field;

"15. *Encourages* the regional and international financial institutions to provide adequate support to programmes and projects related to ecotourism, taking into account the economic and environmental benefits of such activities;

"16. *Invites* relevant specialized agencies, United Nations bodies and other organizations to provide technical assistance to Governments, as

appropriate, in strengthening legislative or policy frameworks for ecotourism and their implementation in the context of sustainable tourism;

"17. *Also invites* relevant stakeholders to assist, in the context of sustainable tourism, in capacity-building, developing specific guidelines and awareness-raising materials, and providing training for people working in the ecotourism sector, such as language training and training in specific skills in tourism services;

"18. *Recognizes* the role of North-South cooperation in promoting ecotourism as a means to achieve economic growth, to reduce inequalities and to improve living standards in developing countries, and also recognizes that South-South and triangular cooperation, as complements to North-South cooperation, have potential for promoting ecotourism;

"19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, in collaboration with the World Tourism Organization and other relevant United Nations agencies and programmes, a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including recommendations on ways and means to promote ecotourism as a tool for fighting poverty and promoting sustainable development."

6. At its 32nd meeting, on 30 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environment protection" (A/C.2/67/L.30/Rev.1), submitted by Afghanistan, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Yemen. Subsequently, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, the Niger and the Republic of Moldova joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

8. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.30/Rev.1 (see para. 11).

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Morocco (see A/C.2/67/SR.32).

10. A statement was also made by the representative of the World Tourism Organization (see A/C.2/67/SR.32).

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

11. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environment protection

The General Assembly,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1]

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[3] the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[4] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5] the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,[6] the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,[7] the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals[8] and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,[9] as well as the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Recalling further its resolutions 53/200 of 15 December 1998 entitled "Proclamation of 2002 as the International Year of Ecotourism", 65/148 of 20 December 2010 entitled "Global Code of Ethics for Tourism" and 66/196 of 22 December 2011 entitled "Sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America",

Recalling its resolution 65/173 of 20 December 2010 entitled "Promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environment protection",

Stressing that poverty is a multifaceted problem that requires a multifaceted and integrated approach in addressing its economic, political, social, environmental and institutional dimensions at all levels,

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[1] Resolution 60/1.

[2] Resolution 55/2.

[3] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[6] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[7] Resolution 63/303, annex.

[8] Resolution 65/1.

[9] Resolution 66/288, annex.

Stressing also that ecotourism is a cross-cutting activity that can, within the framework of sustainable tourism, contribute to the fight against poverty, the protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development,

Stressing further the role of ecotourism in promoting rural development and better living conditions of sustainable rural populations,

Welcoming the efforts of the World Tourism Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Convention on Biological Diversity to promote ecotourism and sustainable tourism worldwide,

Welcoming also the efforts of the Marrakech Process on sustainable consumption and production, the achievements of the International Task Force on Sustainable Tourism Development and the objectives of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Tourism, launched in 2011 as a permanent successor to the International Task Force,

Noting the initiatives launched and the events organized at the subregional, regional and international levels in the field of ecotourism and sustainable development,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization transmitted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations;[10]

2. *Recognizes* that the development of ecotourism, within the framework of sustainable tourism, can have a positive impact on income generation, job creation and education, and thus on the fight against poverty and hunger, and can contribute directly to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

3. *Also recognizes* the potential of ecotourism to reduce poverty by improving individual livelihoods in local communities and to generate resources for community development projects;

4. *Emphasizes* the need to optimize the economic, social, cultural and environmental benefits stemming from ecotourism activities in all countries, particularly developing countries, including African countries, the least developed countries and small island developing States;

5. *Also emphasizes* that ecotourism can contribute to sustainable development, in particular environment protection, and improve the well-being of local and indigenous communities;

6. *Recognizes* that ecotourism creates significant opportunities for the conservation, protection and sustainable use of biodiversity and of natural areas by encouraging local and indigenous communities in host countries and tourists alike to preserve and respect the natural and cultural heritage;

7. *Underlines*, in this regard, the importance of establishing, at the national level, where necessary, appropriate policies, guidelines and regulations, in accordance with national priorities and legislation, for promoting and supporting

[10] See A/67/228.

ecotourism, within the framework of sustainable tourism, and minimizing its potential negative impact;

8. *Invites* Governments, international organizations, other relevant institutions and other stakeholders, as appropriate, to highlight and support best practices in relation to the implementation of relevant policies, guidelines and regulations in the ecotourism sector and to implement and disseminate existing guidelines;

9. *Encourages* Governments at all levels to use ecotourism, within the framework of sustainable tourism, as a tool to support poverty alleviation, environmental protection and/or biodiversity conservation, and to base the tourism components on clear evidence of market demand and a sound economic base;

10. *Encourages* Member States to promote investment in ecotourism, in accordance with their national legislation, which may include creating small- and medium-sized enterprises, promoting cooperatives and facilitating access to finance through inclusive financial services, including microcredit initiatives for the poor, local and indigenous communities in areas with high ecotourism potential, including rural areas;

11. *Underlines* the importance of conducting an environmental impact assessment, in accordance with national legislation, for the development of ecotourism opportunities;

12. *Stresses* that indigenous cultures, traditions and knowledge, in all their aspects, are to be fully considered, respected and promoted in ecotourism policy development, within the framework of sustainable tourism, and underlines the importance of promoting the full and early participation and involvement of local and indigenous communities in decisions that affect them and of integrating indigenous and local knowledge, heritage and values in any such ecotourism initiatives, as appropriate;

13. *Emphasizes* the need for effective measures in the context of ecotourism initiatives to ensure the full empowerment of women, including equal participation of women and men at all levels and in decision-making processes in all areas;

14. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, in the context of the global campaign for the Millennium Development Goals, to promote ecotourism, within the framework of sustainable tourism, as an instrument that can contribute to achieving those Goals, in particular the Goals of eradicating extreme poverty and of ensuring environmental sustainability, and to support the efforts and policies of developing countries in this field;

15. *Encourages* the regional and international financial institutions to provide adequate support to programmes and projects related to ecotourism, taking into account the economic, social, cultural and environmental benefits of such activities;

16. *Invites* relevant specialized agencies, in particular the World Tourism Organization, United Nations bodies and other organizations, to provide technical assistance to Governments, upon request, to assist, as appropriate, in strengthening legislative or policy frameworks for ecotourism and their implementation in the context of sustainable tourism, including those for environmental protection and the conservation of natural and cultural heritage;

17. *Invites* all stakeholders to cooperate in supporting, as appropriate, local and indigenous community participation in ecotourism activities;

18. *Invites* the public and private sectors and relevant stakeholders to provide, upon request, assistance for capacity-building, developing specific guidelines and awareness-raising materials and training for people involved in the ecotourism sector, such as language training and training in specific skills in tourism services, as well as to develop or strengthen partnerships, especially in protected areas, within the framework of sustainable tourism;

19. *Recognizes* the role of North-South cooperation in promoting ecotourism as a means to achieve economic growth, to reduce inequalities and to improve living standards in developing countries, and also recognizes that South-South and triangular cooperation, as complements to North-South cooperation, have potential for promoting ecotourism;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, in collaboration with the World Tourism Organization and other relevant United Nations agencies and programmes, a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including recommendations on ways and means to promote ecotourism as a tool for fighting poverty and promoting sustainable development, taking into account relevant reports prepared by the World Tourism Organization in this field.

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Eradication of poverty and other development issues: implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Ms. Aida **Hodžić** (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

I. Introduction

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 24 (see A/67/441, para. 2). Action on sub-item (a) was taken at the 29th and 34th meetings, on 15 November and 7 December 2012. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/67/SR.29 and 34).

II. Consideration of draft resolutions A/C.2/67/L.11 and A/C.2/67/L.55

2. At the 29th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)" (A/C.2/67/L.11), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 66/215 of 22 December 2011 and all other resolutions related to the eradication of poverty,

"*Recalling also* the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted by Heads of State and Government on the occasion of the Millennium Summit, as well as the international commitment to eradicate extreme poverty and to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger,

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in three parts, under the symbol A/67/441 and Add.1 and 2.

"*Recalling further* the 2005 World Summit Outcome and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,

"*Recalling* the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, adopted in May 2011 at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries with a main aim of enabling half the number of the least developed countries to meet the criteria for graduation by 2020,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals, its resolution 61/16 of 20 November 2006 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council and its resolution 63/303 of 9 July 2009 entitled 'Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development',

"*Noting with appreciation* the ministerial declaration adopted at the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2006 of the Economic and Social Council on creating an environment at the national and international levels conducive to generating full and productive employment and decent work for all, and its impact on sustainable development, and also Economic and Social Council resolution 2011/37 of 28 July 2011 entitled 'Recovering from the world financial and economic crisis: a Global Jobs Pact',

"*Recalling* the International Conference on Financing for Development and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,

"*Recalling also* the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,

"*Recalling further* the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,

"*Underlining* the fact that, in the face of the adverse impacts of the ongoing multiple, interrelated global crises and challenges, such as the financial and economic crisis, the food crisis, volatile energy and commodity prices and climate change, cooperation and increased commitment by all relevant partners, including the public sector, the private sector and civil society, are needed more than ever, and recognizing in this context the urgent need to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Concerned* that, midway into the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017), while there has been progress in reducing poverty, especially in some middle-income countries, this progress has been uneven and the number of people living in poverty in some countries continues to increase, with women and children constituting the majority of the most affected groups, especially in the least developed countries and particularly in sub-Saharan Africa,

"*Recognizing* that rates of economic growth vary among countries and that these differences must be addressed by, among other actions, promoting pro-poor growth and social protection,

"*Concerned* at the global nature of poverty and inequality, and underlining the fact that the eradication of poverty and hunger is an ethical, social, political and economic imperative of all humankind,

"*Reaffirming* that eradicating poverty is one of the greatest global challenges facing the world today, particularly in Africa and in least developed countries and in some middle-income countries, and underlining the importance of accelerating sustainable, broad-based and inclusive economic growth, including full, productive employment generation and decent work,

"*Recognizing* that mobilizing financial resources for development at the national and international levels and the effective use of those resources are central to a global partnership for development in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Recognizing also* the contributions of South-South and triangular cooperation to the efforts of developing countries to eradicate poverty and to pursue sustainable development,

"*Acknowledging* that good governance at the national and international levels and sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, supported by full employment and decent work, rising productivity and a favourable environment, including public and private investment and entrepreneurship, are necessary to eradicate poverty, achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and realize a rise in living standards, and that corporate social responsibility initiatives play an important role in maximizing the impact of public and private investment,

"*Underlining* the priority and urgency given by Heads of State and Government to the eradication of poverty, as expressed in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

"*Recalling* the 2012 annual ministerial review of the Economic and Social Council, held in July, on the theme 'Promoting productive capacity, employment and decent work to eradicate poverty in the context of inclusive, sustainable and equitable economic growth at all levels for achieving the Millennium Development Goals',

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017), under the theme 'Full employment and decent work for all';

"2. *Reaffirms* that the objective of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) is to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the follow-up to the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, relating to the eradication of poverty and to coordinate international support to that end;

"3. *Also reaffirms* that poverty eradication is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, and in this regard commits to freeing humanity from poverty and hunger as a matter of urgency;

"4. *Further reaffirms* that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and strategies cannot be overemphasized for the achievement of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and recognizes that increased effective national efforts should be complemented by concrete, effective and supportive international programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership strategies and sovereignty;

"5. *Calls upon* the international community, including Member States, to urgently take measures to address the root causes of extreme poverty and hunger because of their negative impacts on social, economic and political development;

"6. *Emphasizes* the need to accord the highest priority to poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda, while stressing the importance of addressing the causes and challenges of poverty through integrated, coordinated and coherent strategies at the national, intergovernmental and inter-agency levels;

"7. *Reiterates* the need to strengthen the leadership role of the United Nations in promoting international cooperation for development and its role at the regional level, which is critical for the eradication of poverty;

"8. *Emphasizes* that the promotion of regional, subregional and interregional cooperation can have a catalytic impact on poverty eradication efforts and offers many benefits, including the exchange of best policies, experiences and technical expertise, the mobilization of resources, the expansion of economic opportunities and job creation;

"9. *Calls upon* the international community to accord the highest priority to poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda, addressing the root causes and challenges of poverty through integrated, coordinated and coherent strategies at all levels, and calls upon donor countries in a position to do so to effectively support the national efforts of developing countries in this regard, through adequate, predictable financial resources on bilateral and multilateral bases;

"10. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring, at the national, intergovernmental and inter-agency levels, coherent, comprehensive and integrated activities for the eradication of poverty in accordance with the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields;

"11. *Also stresses* the importance of public-private partnerships in a wide range of areas, with the aim of eradicating poverty and promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all and social integration, as appropriate;

"12. *Reaffirms* the commitment to promote opportunities for full, freely chosen and productive employment, including for the disadvantaged, as well as decent work for all, with full respect for fundamental principles and rights at work under conditions of equity, equality, security and dignity, and also reaffirms that macroeconomic policies should, inter alia, support employment creation, while taking into full account the social and environmental impact and dimensions of globalization, and that these concepts are key elements of sustainable development for all countries and are therefore a priority objective of international cooperation;

"13. *Emphasizes* that education and training are among the critical factors in empowering those living in poverty, while recognizing the complexity of the challenge of poverty eradication, and in this regard recognizes the role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in coordinating the Education for All partners and in promoting the development of sector-wide education policies by, inter alia, elaborating pedagogical tools for grass-roots organizations and policymakers;

"14. *Recognizes* the role of other specialized agencies and United Nations funds and programmes, including the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Programme, in contributing to international advocacy for eradicating poverty, including through education and training;

"15. *Encourages* the international community to enhance international cooperation in support of agricultural and rural development and food production in developing countries, particularly in least developed countries;

"16. *Reaffirms* the need to fulfil all official development assistance commitments, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015 and to reach a level of at least 0.5 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance by 2010, as well as a target of 0.15 per cent to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to the least developed countries;

"17. *Recognizes* that, three years from the 2015 target date of the Millennium Development Goals, while there has been progress in reducing poverty in some regions, this progress has been uneven and the number of people living in poverty has continued to increase, with women and children constituting the majority of the affected groups, especially in the least developed countries and particularly in Africa;

"18. *Also recognizes* the impact of the food crisis on poverty, hunger and food security, and encourages the international community to enhance international cooperation in support of agricultural and rural development and food production in developing countries, particularly in least developed countries;

"19. *Reaffirms* the significant contributions that women make to the economy, that women are key contributors to the economy and to combating poverty and inequalities through both remunerated and unremunerated work at

home, in the community and in the workplace, and that the empowerment of women is a critical factor in the eradication of poverty;

"20. *Recognizes* that the difficult socioeconomic conditions that exist in many developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, have contributed to the feminization of poverty;

"21. *Resolves* to work to operationalize the World Solidarity Fund established by the General Assembly, and invites Member States, international organizations, the private sector, relevant institutions, foundations and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the Fund;

"22. *Recognizes* that sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth is essential for eradicating poverty and hunger, in particular in developing countries, and stresses that national efforts in this regard should be complemented by an enabling international environment and by ensuring greater coherence among macroeconomic, trade and social policies at all levels;

"23. *Calls upon* Member States to continue their ambitious efforts to strive for more inclusive, equitable, balanced, stable and development-oriented sustainable socioeconomic approaches to overcoming poverty and inequality;

"24. *Recognizes* that poverty is multidimensional, and invites national Governments, supported by the international community, to consider developing complementary measures which better reflect this multidimensionality;

"25. *Invites* all stakeholders, including Member States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system and civil society organizations, to share good practices of programmes and policies which address inequalities for the benefit of those living in extreme poverty and promote the active participation of those living in extreme poverty in the design and implementation of such programmes and policies, with the aim of accelerating progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and informing the discussions on the way forward after 2015, and in this regard takes note of the outcomes of the Millennium Development Goals follow-up meeting, held in Tokyo on 2 and 3 June 2011, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his annual report on progress in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals a compilation of such good practices;

"26. *Reiterates its call* to the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to consider activities to implement the Second Decade, in consultation with Member States and other relevant stakeholders;

"27. *Recalls* the inter-agency system-wide plan of action for poverty eradication involving more than twenty-one agencies, funds, programmes and regional commissions, and requests the Secretary-General to provide details on the implementation of the plan of action to Member States;

"28. *Reaffirms* the need to give the highest priority to its consideration of the question of poverty eradication, and in that regard reiterates its decision, in resolution 63/230, as a contribution to the Second Decade, to convene, at its sixty-eighth session, a meeting of the General Assembly at the highest appropriate political level centred on the review process devoted to the theme relating to the issue of poverty eradication, and stresses that the meeting and

the preparatory activities should be carried out within the budget level proposed by the Secretary-General for the biennium 2012-2013 and should be organized in the most effective and efficient manner;

"29. *Notes with concern* the continuing high levels of unemployment and underemployment, particularly among young people, as a consequence of the global financial and economic crisis, recognizes that decent work remains one of the best routes out of poverty, and in this regard invites donor countries, multilateral organizations and other development partners to continue to assist Member States, in particular developing countries, in adopting policies consistent with the Global Jobs Pact adopted by the International Labour Conference at its ninety-eighth session, as a general framework within which each country can formulate policy packages specific to its situation and national priorities in order to promote a job-intensive recovery and sustainable development;

"30. *Reaffirms* the importance of supporting developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty and promote empowerment of the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including removing barriers to opportunity, enhancing productive capacity, developing sustainable agriculture and promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all, complemented by effective social policies, including social protection floors, with a view to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

"31. *Urges* Member States to address the global challenge of youth unemployment by developing and implementing strategies that give young people everywhere a real chance to find decent and productive work, and, in this context, stresses the urgent need for the development of a global strategy on youth employment with a focus on youth unemployment;

"32. *Urges* the international community, including the United Nations system, to implement the outcome documents relating to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

"33. *Also urges* the international community, including the United Nations system, to implement the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development in support of the objectives of the Second Decade;

"34. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates and resources, to support Member States, at their request, in strengthening their macroeconomic policy capacity and national development strategies so as to contribute to achieving the objectives of the Second Decade;

"35. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant stakeholders to include poverty eradication in the development agenda beyond 2015;

"36. *Encourages* greater inter-agency convergence and collaboration within the United Nations system in sharing knowledge, promoting policy dialogue, facilitating synergies, mobilizing funds, providing technical assistance in the key policy areas underlying the decent work agenda and

strengthening system-wide policy coherence on employment issues, including by avoiding duplication of effort;

"37. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled 'Eradication of poverty and other development issues', the sub-item entitled 'Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)', and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

3. At its 34th meeting, on 7 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)" (A/C.2/67/L.55), submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Mr. Tauhedul Islam (Bangladesh), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.11.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.55 (see para. 6).

5. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.55, draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.11 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

6. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 66/215 of 22 December 2011 and all other resolutions related to the eradication of poverty,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted by Heads of State and Government on the occasion of the Millennium Summit,[1] as well as the international commitment to eradicate extreme poverty and to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day[2] and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger,

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome[3] and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[4]

Recalling the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020,[5] adopted in May 2011 at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries with a main aim of enabling half the number of the least developed countries to meet the criteria for graduation by 2020,

Recalling also its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals, its resolution 61/16 of 20 November 2006 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council and its resolution 63/303 of 9 July 2009 entitled "Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development",

Noting with appreciation the ministerial declaration adopted at the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2006 of the Economic and Social Council on creating an environment at the national and international levels conducive to generating full and productive employment and decent work for all, and its impact on sustainable development,[6] and also Economic and Social Council resolution 2011/37 of 28 July 2011 entitled "Recovering from the world financial and economic crisis: a Global Jobs Pact",

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[1] Resolution 55/2.

[2] United Nations reports on the Millennium Development Goals have been using, since 2008, a poverty line of $1.25 a day.

[3] Resolution 60/1.

[4] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[5] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 11.II.A.1), chap. II.

[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/61/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 50.

Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,[7]

Recalling also the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development[8] and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,[9]

Recalling further the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, held in 2010, and its outcome document,[10]

Expressing deep concern about the ongoing adverse impacts of the global financial and economic crisis on development, including on the capacity of developing countries to mobilize resources for development, recognizing that there is a need to promote recovery, and acknowledging that an effective response to the impacts of the crisis requires the timely implementation of all development commitments, including existing aid commitments,

Concerned that, midway into the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017), while there has been progress in reducing poverty, especially in some middle-income countries, such progress has been uneven and the number of people living in poverty in some countries continues to increase, with women and children constituting the majority of the most affected groups, especially in the least developed countries and particularly in sub-Saharan Africa,

Recognizing that rates of economic growth vary among countries and that these differences must be addressed by, among other actions, promoting pro-poor growth and social protection,

Concerned at the global nature of poverty and inequality, and underlining the fact that the eradication of poverty and hunger is an ethical, social, political and economic imperative of all humankind,

Reaffirming that eradicating poverty is one of the greatest global challenges facing the world today, particularly in Africa, in least developed countries and in some middle-income countries, and underlining the importance of accelerating sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, including full, productive employment generation and decent work for all,

Reaffirming also that women make significant contributions to the economy, that women are key contributors to the economy and to combating poverty and inequality through both remunerated and unremunerated work at home, in the community and in the workplace and that the empowerment of women is a critical factor in the eradication of poverty,

Recognizing that the difficult socioeconomic conditions that exist in many developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, have contributed to the feminization of poverty,

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[7] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[8] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[9] Resolution S-24/2, annex.

[10] See resolution 65/1.

Recognizing also that mobilizing financial resources for development at the national and international levels and the effective use of those resources are central to a global partnership for development in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing further the contributions of South-South and triangular cooperation to the efforts of developing countries to eradicate poverty and to pursue sustainable development,

Acknowledging that good governance at the national and international levels and sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, supported by full employment and decent work for all, rising productivity and a favourable environment, including public and private investment and entrepreneurship, are necessary to eradicate poverty, achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and realize a rise in living standards, and that corporate social responsibility initiatives play an important role in maximizing the impact of public and private investment,

Underlining the priority and urgency given by Heads of State and Government to the eradication of poverty, as expressed in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Recalling the 2012 annual ministerial review of the Economic and Social Council, held in July, on the theme "Promoting productive capacity, employment and decent work to eradicate poverty in the context of inclusive, sustainable and equitable economic growth at all levels for achieving the Millennium Development Goals",[11]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017), under the theme "Full employment and decent work for all";[12]

2. *Reaffirms* that the objective of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) is to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the follow-up to the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, relating to the eradication of poverty and to coordinate international support to that end;

3. *Also reaffirms* that poverty eradication is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, and in this regard commits itself to freeing humanity from poverty and hunger as a matter of urgency;

4. *Further reaffirms* that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and strategies cannot be overemphasized for the achievement of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and recognizes that increased effective national efforts should be complemented by concrete, effective and supportive international programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of

[11] See A/67/3, sect. IV.C.

[12] A/67/180.

developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership strategies and sovereignty;

5. *Calls upon* the international community, including Member States, to urgently take measures to address the root causes of extreme poverty and hunger because of their negative impacts on social, economic and political development;

6. *Emphasizes* the need to accord the highest priority to poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda, while stressing the importance of addressing the causes and challenges of poverty through integrated, coordinated and coherent strategies at the national, intergovernmental and inter-agency levels, in accordance with the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields;

7. *Reiterates* the need to strengthen the leadership role of the United Nations in promoting international cooperation for development and its role at the regional level, which is critical for the eradication of poverty;

8. *Emphasizes* that the promotion of regional, subregional and interregional cooperation can have a catalytic impact on poverty eradication efforts and offers many benefits, including the exchange of best policies, experiences and technical expertise, the mobilization of resources, the expansion of economic opportunities and conditions favourable to job creation;

9. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to accord the highest priority to poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda, addressing the root causes and challenges of poverty through integrated, coordinated and coherent strategies at all levels, and calls upon donor countries in a position to do so to support effective national efforts of developing countries, in this regard, through adequate, predictable financial resources on bilateral and multilateral bases;

10. *Stresses* the importance of public-private partnerships in a wide range of areas, with the aim of eradicating poverty and promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all and social integration, as appropriate;

11. *Reaffirms* the commitment to promote opportunities for full, freely chosen and productive employment, including for the disadvantaged, as well as decent work for all, with full respect for fundamental principles and rights at work under conditions of equity, equality, security and dignity, and also reaffirms that macroeconomic policies should, inter alia, support employment creation, while taking into full account the social and environmental impact and dimensions of globalization, and that these concepts are key elements of sustainable development for all countries and are therefore a priority objective of international cooperation;

12. *Emphasizes* that education and training are among the critical factors in empowering those living in poverty, while recognizing the complexity of the challenge of poverty eradication, and in this regard recognizes the role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in coordinating the Education for All partners and in promoting the development of sector-wide education policies by, inter alia, elaborating pedagogical tools for grass-roots organizations and policymakers;

13. *Recognizes* the role of other specialized agencies and United Nations funds and programmes, including the United Nations Children's Fund and the

United Nations Development Programme, in contributing to international advocacy for eradicating poverty, including through education and training;

14. *Reaffirms* the need to fulfil all official development assistance commitments, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015 and to reach a level of at least 0.5 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance by 2010, as well as a target of 0.15 per cent to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to the least developed countries;

15. *Welcomes* the increasing efforts to improve the quality of official development assistance and increase its development impact, recognizes the Development Cooperation Forum of the Economic and Social Council, notes other initiatives, such as the high-level forums on aid effectiveness, which produced, inter alia, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action[13] and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, which make important contributions to the efforts of the countries that have made commitments to them, including through the adoption of the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization and managing for results, and bears in mind that there is no one-size-fits-all formula that will guarantee effective assistance and that the specific situation of each country needs to be fully considered;

16. *Recognizes* the urgent need to address poverty, hunger and food security, and encourages the international community to enhance international cooperation in support of agricultural and rural development and food production and productivity, including of smallholder producers, in developing countries, particularly in least developed countries;

17. *Encourages* Member States, international organizations, the private sector, relevant institutions, foundations and individuals to strengthen United Nations funding for the eradication of poverty through voluntary contributions to existing poverty-related system-wide funds;[14]

18. *Recognizes* that sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth is essential for eradicating poverty and hunger, in particular in developing countries, and stresses that national efforts in this regard should be complemented by an enabling international environment and by ensuring greater coherence among macroeconomic, trade and social policies at all levels;

19. *Calls upon* Member States to continue their ambitious efforts to strive for more inclusive, equitable, balanced, stable and development-oriented sustainable socioeconomic approaches to overcoming poverty, and, in view of the negative impact of inequalities on poverty, emphasizes the importance of improving access to quality education, health care and social protection;

20. *Recognizes* that poverty is multidimensional, and invites national Governments, supported by the international community, to consider developing complementary measures that better reflect this multidimensionality;

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[13] A/63/539, annex.

[14] Such as the World Solidarity Fund, the Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund, the Thematic Trust Fund for Poverty Reduction and the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security.

21. *Invites* all stakeholders, including Member States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system and civil society organizations, to share good practices relating to programmes and policies that address inequalities for the benefit of those living in extreme poverty and promote the active participation of those living in extreme poverty in the design and implementation of such programmes and policies, with the aim of accelerating progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and informing the discussions on the way forward after 2015, takes note in this regard of the outcomes of the Millennium Development Goals follow-up meeting, held in Tokyo on 2 and 3 June 2011, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his annual report on progress in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals a compilation of such good practices;

22. *Reiterates its call upon* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to consider activities to implement the Second Decade, in consultation with Member States and other relevant stakeholders;

23. *Recalls* the inter-agency system-wide plan of action for poverty eradication involving more than twenty-one agencies, funds, programmes and regional commissions, and requests the Secretary-General to provide details on the implementation of the plan of action to Member States;

24. *Reaffirms* the need to give the highest priority to its consideration of the question of poverty eradication, and in this regard reiterates its decision, in resolution 63/230 of 19 December 2008, as a contribution to the Second Decade, to convene, at its sixty-eighth session, a meeting of the General Assembly at the highest appropriate political level centred on the review process devoted to the theme relating to the issue of poverty eradication, and stresses that the meeting and the preparatory activities should be carried out within the budget level proposed by the Secretary-General for the biennium 2012-2013 and should be organized in the most effective and efficient manner;

25. *Notes with concern* the continuing high levels of unemployment and underemployment, particularly among young people, as a consequence of the global financial and economic crisis, recognizes that decent work for all remains one of the best routes out of poverty, and in this regard invites donor countries, multilateral organizations and other development partners to continue to assist Member States, in particular developing countries, in adopting policies consistent with the Global Jobs Pact adopted by the International Labour Conference at its ninety-eighth session, as a general framework within which each country can formulate policy packages specific to its situation and national priorities in order to promote a job-intensive recovery and sustainable development;

26. *Urges* Member States to address the global challenge of youth unemployment by developing and implementing strategies that give young people everywhere a real chance to find decent and productive work, and in this context stresses the need for the development of a global strategy on youth employment building upon, inter alia, the Global Jobs Pact and the call for action of the International Labour Organization;[15]

[15] International Labour Organization, *The Youth Employment Crisis: A Call for Action* (Geneva, 2012).

27. *Encourages* the international community to support developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty and promote empowerment of the poor and people in vulnerable situations, with a view to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, improving access to finance, microfinance and credit, removing barriers to opportunity, enhancing productive capacity, developing sustainable agriculture and promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all, complemented by national efforts on effective social policies, including social protection floors, and in this regard takes note of International Labour Organization Recommendation No. 202 concerning national floors of social protection;

28. *Urges* the international community, including the United Nations system, to implement the outcome documents relating to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

29. *Also urges* the international community, including the United Nations system, to implement the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development[16] in support of the objectives of the Second Decade;

30. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates and resources, to support Member States, at their request, in strengthening their macroeconomic policy capacity and national development strategies so as to contribute to achieving the objectives of the Second Decade;

31. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant stakeholders to address poverty eradication in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

32. *Encourages* greater inter-agency convergence and collaboration within the United Nations system in sharing knowledge, promoting policy dialogue, facilitating synergies, mobilizing funds, providing technical assistance in the key policy areas underlying the decent work agenda and strengthening system-wide policy coherence on employment issues, including by avoiding duplication of effort;

33. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Eradication of poverty and other development issues", the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)", and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[16] Resolution 63/303, annex.

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Eradication of poverty and other development issues: industrial development cooperation

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Ms. Aida **Hodžić** (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

I. Introduction

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 24 (see A/67/441, para. 2). Action on sub-item (b) was taken at the 29th and 33rd meetings, on 15 November and 5 December 2012. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/67/SR.29 and 33).

II. Consideration of draft resolutions A/C.2/67/L.32 and A/C.2/67/L.54

2. At the 29th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Industrial development cooperation" (A/C.2/67/L.32), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 49/108 of 19 December 1994, 51/170 of 16 December 1996, 53/177 of 15 December 1998, 55/187 of 20 December 2000, 57/243 of 20 December 2002, 59/249 of 22 December 2004, 61/215 of 20 December 2006, 63/231 of 19 December 2008 and 65/175 of 20 December 2010 on industrial development cooperation, and its resolution 65/151 of 20 December 2010 designating 2012 as the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All,

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in three parts, under the symbol A/67/441 and Add.1 and 2.

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"*Recalling also* the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ('Johannesburg Plan of Implementation'),

"*Recalling further* the 2005 World Summit Outcome and its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

"*Recalling*, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document, entitled 'The future we want',

"*Recalling also* the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals at its sixty-fifth session and its resolution 65/1 of 22 September 2010 by which it adopted the outcome document of that Meeting,

"*Recognizing* that industrialization is an essential driver of sustained economic growth, sustainable development and poverty eradication in developing countries, including the least developed countries, African countries and middle-income countries, through, inter alia, the creation of productive employment, income generation and the facilitation of social integration, including the integration of women into the development process, and that it plays a key role in maintaining social stability and cohesion,

"*Stressing* the importance of international cooperation to promote equitable and sustainable patterns of industrial development and address major challenges such as growth and jobs, resource efficiency, energy and climate change, shifting demographics, knowledge creation and transfer and growing inequalities,

"*Recognizing* the role of the business community and the private sector, including microenterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises, in enhancing the dynamic process of the development of the industrial sector, and underlining the importance of the benefits of foreign direct investment in that process, subject to national sovereignty considerations and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law,

"*Recognizing also* the important and positive role of micro, small and medium-sized enterprise clusters and organizations in the social and solidarity economy field, including cooperatives, as vehicles for promoting small-scale industry and for the implementation of the development goals in such fields as employment policy, social integration, regional and rural development, agriculture and environmental protection,

"*Underscoring* the importance of the transfer of technology and knowledge on mutually agreed terms to developing countries as an effective means of international cooperation in the pursuit of poverty eradication and sustainable development,

"*Noting* the important role played by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, including in the development of the public and private sectors, productivity growth, capacity-building in the area of trade,

corporate social responsibility, environmental protection, energy access, energy efficiency, the promotion of renewable sources of energy and the implementation of energy interconnection initiatives among developing countries,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

"2. *Reaffirms* the importance of industrial development cooperation for, inter alia, the strengthening of productive capacities and the creation of decent jobs in developing countries, the development of the private sector and entrepreneurship, the fostering of technological change and innovation, capacity-building in the area of trade, the promotion of agro-industry, resource-efficient and cleaner production, the facilitation of technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and knowledge transfer and networking;

"3. *Also reaffirms* the essential contribution of industrial development to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

"4. *Stresses* that industrial development comprises more than the development of the manufacturing sector alone, also encompassing aspects of energy, agro-industry, infrastructure and logistics, science, technology and innovation, human resources development and education and the development of the mining sector;

"5. *Also stresses* that the lack of a dynamic industrial and manufacturing sector leads to the widening of the income gap between rich and poor and to the erosion of social protection nets;

"6. *Invites* the intergovernmental and other relevant processes on the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015 to give due consideration to the issue of industrial development cooperation;

"7. *Emphasizes* that each country must take primary responsibility for its own industrial development, that national ownership and leadership are indispensable in the development process and that the role of national policies, domestic resources and development strategies cannot be overemphasized;

"8. *Stresses* that national efforts should be supported by development partners and need to be complemented by a rules-based multilateral trading system that facilitates trade and provides opportunities for developing countries to broaden their competitive export base by strengthening their capacities and facilitating the structural transformation and diversification of their economies, which can help to promote economic growth and development;

"9. *Emphasizes* that, in order to create the right environment for sustainable industrial development, the international community and the private sector, as appropriate, should accelerate measures to facilitate the development of environmentally sound technologies and their transfer and diffusion to developing countries;

"10. *Takes note* of the requests, made in paragraph 273 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,

entitled 'The future we want', that relevant United Nations agencies identify options for a facilitation mechanism that promotes the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies by, inter alia, assessing the technology needs of developing countries, options to address those needs and capacity-building, and that the Secretary-General, on the basis of the options identified and taking into account existing models, make recommendations regarding the facilitation mechanism to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session;

"11. *Emphasizes* the mutually reinforcing linkages between the achievement of basic economic and social rights and the development of the industrial sector in all countries, taking into account that the quality and scope of public services and utilities depend upon the productivity levels of national economies;

"12. *Recognizes* in this regard the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in promoting industrial innovation and mainstreaming science and technology into national production systems, manufacture, mining and energy processes and their products, including the managerial skills involved;

"13. *Underlines* that, in order to attain macroeconomic stability and optimal industrial growth and employment, Member States should have the ability to preserve their respective policy space, establishing an appropriate balance between national industrial policy space and international commitments;

"14. *Also underlines* the importance of promoting inclusive growth through industrial means and adequate national and regional strategies;

"15. *Calls upon* developed countries to provide new and additional resources, including short-term liquidity and long-term development financing and grants, to developing countries to be utilized towards an adequate response to their development priorities, including industrial development cooperation;

"16. *Notes* the importance placed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on South-South cooperation, including triangular cooperation, inter alia, through its centres for South-South industrial cooperation and through the promotion of various forms of public and private partnerships and the exchange of experience in private sector development, at the global, regional, subregional and country levels;

"17. *Recognizes* the key role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in promoting sustainable industrial development and in industrial development cooperation, welcomes its clear programmatic focus on three thematic priorities, namely, poverty reduction through productive activities, trade capacity-building and environment and energy, and notes the coherence of its programmes with the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development;

"18. *Notes* the continued cooperation of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization with the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the International Fund for

Agricultural Development, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the World Trade Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Trade Centre, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the World Tourism Organization and the World Intellectual Property Organization, as well as its active role in the UN-Energy mechanism;

"19. *Invites* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to build and strengthen its partnerships with other United Nations organizations having complementary mandates and activities, as well as with other entities, including in the private sector and civil society, with a view to achieving greater effectiveness and development impact and promoting increased coherence within the United Nations system;

"20. *Notes* the development challenges highlighted by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, including those related to economic growth and employment and decent work for all, food security and nutrition, resource efficiency, energy and climate change, which include growing inequalities, and the need for knowledge creation, transfer of technology and capacity-building in developing countries, which should be addressed through increased industrial development cooperation;

"21. *Welcomes* the importance placed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on technology transfer and knowledge networking as means to achieve sustainable industrial development;

"22. *Also welcomes* the ongoing support of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for the New Partnership for Africa's Development, the African Agribusiness and Agro-industries Development Initiative, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa and other programmes of the African Union aimed at further strengthening the industrialization process in Africa through, inter alia, its role as the convener of the industry, trade and market access cluster of the regional consultation meetings led by the Economic Commission for Africa;

"23. *Emphasizes* the importance of increased cooperation for industrial development in the Latin American and Caribbean region, and calls upon the international community and the relevant international and regional organizations to provide support for such cooperation;

"24. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to assist developing countries, including the least developed countries, African countries and middle-income countries, in participating in productive activities, inter alia, through the development of agro-industry and agribusiness, the promotion of South-South cooperation and technology transfer, its diffusion and adoption, capacity-building to engage in international trade through small and medium-sized enterprise development and support in meeting international product and process standards, and the integration of women and youth into the development process;

"25. *Also encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to take into account the relevant provisions of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the

United Nations system, in the implementation of global, regional and country programmatic frameworks in accordance with its mandate;

"26. *Further encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to promote environmentally sound and sustainable production, including through programmes on cleaner production, industrial water management, industrial energy efficiency and the utilization of efficient, modern and affordable forms of energy for productive use, as well as through continued cooperation with United Nations organizations and other organizations to support the achievement of multilateral environmental agreements and promote global goals on access to modern forms of energy and on energy efficiency;

"27. *Recalls* in this regard the holding of the Vienna Energy Forum 2011, which facilitated the international dialogue towards, inter alia, enhanced political support for the energy access agenda;

"28. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to strengthen its role in assisting developing countries in creating and disseminating knowledge, inter alia, by making use of its global network of centres for investment and technology promotion, resource-efficient and cleaner production, and South-South industrial cooperation, as well as through its Institute for Capacity Development and its Networks for Prosperity initiative;

"29. *Reiterates* the importance of promoting the creation and development of microenterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises as a strategy to achieve industrial development, economic dynamism and poverty eradication, including through the mobilization of resources and measures to foster sustainable and inclusive development;

"30. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to explore ways to enhance development cooperation towards middle-income countries, which still face significant challenges in the area of poverty eradication, and to support those countries, in order to ensure that achievements made to date are sustained;

"31. *Also encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to further strengthen its activities across the enablers — technical cooperation, convening for knowledge transfer and networking, and analytical and policy advisory services — in order to support developing countries through the building of human and institutional capacities, the enhancement of international competitiveness, the promotion of investment and technology transfer, the encouragement of entrepreneurship and the fostering of employment for women and youth;

"32. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

3. At its 33rd meeting, on 5 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Industrial development cooperation" (A/C.2/67/L.54), submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Tauhedul Islam (Bangladesh), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.32.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.54 had no programme budget implications.

5. Also at the 33rd meeting, the representative of the Bahamas, in her capacity as the facilitator of draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.54, orally corrected operative paragraph 6 of the draft resolution by replacing the words "development agenda beyond 2015" with the words "post-2015 development agenda" (see A/C.2/67/SR.33).

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.54, as orally corrected (see para. 8).

7. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.54, draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.32 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

8. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Industrial development cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/108 of 19 December 1994, 51/170 of 16 December 1996, 53/177 of 15 December 1998, 55/187 of 20 December 2000, 57/243 of 20 December 2002, 59/249 of 22 December 2004, 61/215 of 20 December 2006, 63/231 of 19 December 2008 and 65/175 of 20 December 2010 on industrial development cooperation, and its resolution 65/151 of 16 February 2011 designating 2012 as the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[2] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[3]

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome[4] and its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

Recalling the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document, entitled "The future we want",[5]

Recognizing the importance of achieving sustainable development in a comprehensive manner, integrating the economic, social and environmental dimensions,

Stressing that industrial development comprises more than the development of the manufacturing sector alone, encompassing aspects of energy, agro-industry, infrastructure and logistics, science, technology and innovation and human resources development and education, as well as the development of the mining sector,

Recalling the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its resolution 65/1 of 22 September 2010 by which the Assembly adopted the outcome document of the meeting,

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[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

[5] Resolution 66/288, annex.

Recognizing that industrialization is an essential driver of sustained inclusive and equitable economic growth, sustainable development and poverty and hunger eradication in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and African countries, through, inter alia, the creation of decent productive employment, income generation and the facilitation of social integration, including the integration of women and youth into the economic growth process, and that it plays a key role in maintaining social stability and cohesion,

Stressing the importance of international industrial cooperation to promote equitable and sustainable patterns of industrial development and to address major challenges such as poverty eradication; growth and jobs; resource efficiency; energy, pollution and climate change; shifting demographics; knowledge creation and transfer; and the narrowing of growing inequalities,

Recognizing the role of the business community, including the private sector, in enhancing the dynamic process of the development of the industrial sector, underlining the importance of the benefits of foreign direct investment in that process, and recognizing also, in this regard, that an enabling domestic environment is vital for mobilizing domestic resources, increasing productivity, reducing capital flight, encouraging the private sector and making effective use of international investment and assistance, and that efforts to create such an environment should be supported by the international community,

Recognizing also the important and positive role of micro, small and medium-sized enterprise clusters and organizations in the social and solidarity economy field, including cooperatives, as vehicles for promoting small-scale industry and for the implementation of the development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in fields such as employment policy, social integration, regional and rural development, agriculture and environmental protection,

Underscoring the importance of the transfer of technology and knowledge networking on mutually agreed terms to developing countries as an effective means of international cooperation in the pursuit of the eradication of poverty and hunger and of sustainable development,

Noting the important role played by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, including in the development of the public and private sectors, productivity growth, trade capacity-building, corporate social responsibility, environmental protection, energy access, energy efficiency, the promotion of renewable sources of energy and the implementation of energy interconnection initiatives among developing countries,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Director General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;[6]

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of industrial development cooperation, inter alia, for the strengthening of productive capacities and the creation of decent jobs in developing countries, in particular in favour of women, youth and vulnerable communities, the development of the private sector and entrepreneurship, the fostering of technological change and innovation, trade capacity-building, the promotion of agro-industry, training, education, resource-efficient and cleaner

[6] See A/67/223.

production, an enabling environment for the transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, and knowledge transfer and networking;

3. *Emphasizes* the need to promote, in the context of industrial development, gender equality and the empowerment of women at all levels and in decision-making processes;

4. *Reaffirms* the essential contribution of industrial development to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

5. *Stresses* that the lack of a dynamic industrial and manufacturing sector is one of the factors that can lead to a widening of the income gap between rich and poor and to the erosion of social protection nets;

6. *Encourages* giving appropriate consideration to the issue of industrial development cooperation in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

7. *Emphasizes* that each country must take primary responsibility for its own industrial development, that national ownership and leadership are indispensable in the development process and that the role of national policies, domestic resources and development strategies cannot be overemphasized;

8. *Also emphasizes* that national efforts should be supported by development partners, as appropriate, and need to be complemented by a rules-based multilateral trading system that facilitates trade and provides opportunities for developing countries to broaden their competitive export base by strengthening their capacities and facilitating the structural transformation and diversification of their economies, which can help to promote economic growth and development;

9. *Further emphasizes* that, in order to create the right environment for sustainable industrial development, the international community and the private sector, as appropriate, should accelerate measures to facilitate the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies on mutually agreed terms, to developing countries;

10. *Emphasizes* the mutually reinforcing linkages between the quality and scope of national public services provided for the realization of economic and social rights and long-term sustained economic growth associated with energy and material efficiency gains in productive sectors;

11. *Recognizes* the key role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in promoting sustainable industrial development, industrial innovation and mainstreaming science and technology into national productive systems, and welcomes its clear programmatic focus on three thematic priorities, namely, poverty reduction through productive activities, trade capacity-building, and environment and energy;

12. *Underlines* the importance of promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth through industrial means and through adequate national and regional strategies;

13. *Recognizes* that the mobilization of financial resources for development and the effective use of all of those resources are central to the global partnership for development, including in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and also

recognizes that the mobilization of domestic and international resources and an enabling domestic and international environment are key drivers for development;

14. *Notes* the importance placed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, inter alia, through its centres for South-South industrial cooperation and through the promotion of various forms of public and private partnerships and the exchange of experience in private sector development at the global, regional, subregional and country levels;

15. *Also notes* the continued cooperation of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization with the entities of the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies, funds and programmes, as well as its active role in the UN-Energy mechanism;

16. *Invites* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to build and strengthen its partnerships with other United Nations organizations with complementary mandates and activities, as well as with other entities, including with the private sector and civil society, with a view to achieving greater effectiveness and development impact and promoting increased coherence within the United Nations system;

17. *Takes note* of the development challenges highlighted by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, including economic growth and employment and decent work for all, food security and nutrition, resource efficiency, energy, pollution and climate change, which includes growing inequalities, and the need for knowledge creation, transfer of technology and capacity-building in developing countries, which should be addressed through industrial development cooperation;

18. *Notes* the importance placed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on technology transfer and knowledge networking as means to achieve sustainable industrial development;

19. *Welcomes* the ongoing support of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for the New Partnership for Africa's Development,[7] the African Agribusiness and Agro-industries Development Initiative, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa and other programmes of the African Union aimed at further strengthening the industrialization process in Africa through, inter alia, its role as the convener of the industry, trade and market access cluster of the regional consultation meetings led by the Economic Commission for Africa;

20. *Emphasizes* the importance of regional cooperation for industrial development, and calls upon the international community and the relevant international and regional organizations to provide support for this cooperation;

21. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to assist developing countries, including the least developed countries and African countries, in participating in productive activities, inter alia, through the development of agro-industry and agribusiness, the promotion of South-South cooperation and technology transfer, on mutually agreed terms, its diffusion and adoption, building to engage in international trade through small and medium-sized

[7] A/57/304, annex.

enterprise development and support, as appropriate, in meeting international product and process standards, and the integration of women and youth into the development process;

22. *Encourages* regional, subregional and interregional cooperation as a platform for international industrial cooperation aiming to promote investments and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms to disseminate good policies and practices as well as to foster job creation, including for youth and women;

23. *Calls upon* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to play an active role in implementing the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development and General Assembly resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010 on system-wide coherence;

24. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to support developing countries, upon request, in achieving sustainable development, including through support for policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and to promote environmentally sound and sustainable production, including through programmes on cleaner production, industrial water management, industrial energy efficiency and the utilization of efficient, modern and affordable forms of energy for productive use, especially in rural areas, through continued cooperation with United Nations organizations and other organizations in order to support the achievement of multilateral environmental agreements and promote global goals on access to modern forms of energy, on energy efficiency and on renewable energy;

25. *Recalls* in this regard the celebration of the Vienna Energy Forum 2011, which facilitated the international dialogue towards, inter alia, enhanced political support for the energy access agenda;

26. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to strengthen its role in assisting developing countries to create and disseminate knowledge, inter alia, by making use of its global network of centres for investment and technology promotion, resource-efficient and cleaner production and South-South cooperation, as well as through its Institute for Capacity Development and Networks for Prosperity initiative;

27. *Reiterates* the importance of promoting the creation and development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises as a strategy for achieving industrial development, economic dynamism and poverty and hunger eradication, including through the mobilization of resources and measures to foster sustainable and inclusive development;

28. *Acknowledges* the importance of reporting on corporate sustainability, and encourages companies, where appropriate, especially publicly listed and large companies, to consider integrating sustainability information into their reporting cycle, and encourages industry, interested Governments and relevant stakeholders, with the support of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to develop models for best practices and to facilitate action for the integration of sustainability reporting, taking into account experiences from already existing frameworks and paying particular attention to the needs of developing countries, including for capacity-building;

29. *Stresses* the importance of the activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, within its mandate, to support the efforts of middle-income countries to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities and achieve their development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and to achieve sustainable development;

30. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to develop its effectiveness in each of its four capacities of technical cooperation, research and analysis, normative assistance and global forum activities, with the aim of enhancing the quality of the services it provides to developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its sixty-ninth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Operational activities for development

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Ms. Aida **Hodžić** (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 21 September 2012, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled:

"Operational activities for development:

"(a) Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

"(b) South-South cooperation"

and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on the item at its 7th and 8th meetings, on 15 October 2012. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/67/SR.7 and 8). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 6th meetings, held from 8 to 10 October (see A/C.2/67/SR.2-6). An account of the Committee's further consideration of the item is given in the addenda to the present report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

Item 25
Operational activities for development

Letter dated 10 October 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/67/519)

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in three parts, under the symbol A/67/442 and Add.1 and 2.

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Item 25 (a)
Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

Report of the Secretary-General on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (A/67/93-E/2012/79)

Report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2010 (A/67/94-E/2012/80)

Report of the Secretary-General on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system: recommendations (A/67/320-E/2012/89)

Report of the Secretary-General on the provisional analysis of funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2011 (A/67/516)

Item 25 (b)
South-South cooperation

Report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its seventeenth session (A/67/39)

Report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation (A/67/208)

4. At the 7th meeting, on 15 October, introductory statements were made by the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations (under sub-item (a)), and by the Director of the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation of the United Nations Development Programme (under sub-item (b)) (see A/C.2/67/SR.7).